

Robey and Co., Ltd., Lincoln, and obtained a Whitworth Scholarship from the Lincoln Technical College, which was held at the City and Guilds College. Since then he has had a wide range of experience in industry, research and teaching both at technical colleges and at the University of London. His research work has been mainly concerned with studies of the properties of finely powdered materials and with dust problems in industry, such as air filtration for internal combustion engines and the production of pulverized coal. He received the degrees of Ph.D. and D.Sc.(Eng.) from the University of London for published papers on these subjects, and the Moulton Medal of the Institution of Chemical Engineers in 1947. More recently, Dr. Heywood has taken an interest in the utilization of solar energy, and as a result of research on this subject was invited to spend five weeks during 1955 in Arizona and California as a member of the advisory committee of the First World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy. In 1956 he spent a month in Egypt as a Unesco technical adviser on solar energy research. Dr. Heywood has taken an active part in the University of London boards of studies in civil and mechanical engineering and in mining. He is a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, being associate member of council from 1933 until 1936, a member of the Institution of Chemical Engineers, the Institute of Fuel, the Royal Institution; a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, and a vice-president of the British Society for the History of Science.

Chemical Pathology at Leeds :

Prof. F. S. Fowweather

PROF. F. S. FOWWEATHER has recently retired from the chair of chemical pathology at the University of Leeds. He was born in 1892 and graduated at the University of Liverpool with first-class honours in 1914, becoming M.Sc. in the following year. After a short period as an industrial chemist and in private analytical and consulting practice he studied medicine, qualifying M.B., Ch.B. Liverpool in 1922. His association with the Leeds Medical School began in 1924. He became successively lecturer, reader, and in 1946 professor of chemical pathology. Fowweather was one of the foremost pioneers of what is now called clinical chemistry. His book, "A Handbook of Clinical Chemical Pathology", was for a long time the standard work on the subject. Throughout his long career he has been active in research, and many of his analytical methods are still in use. His contributions to the subject are paralleled by the growth and progress of the Department of Chemical Pathology in Leeds.

Dr. G. H. Lathe

G. H. LATHE, who has been appointed to succeed Prof. Fowweather, was born in 1913. He is a Canadian and received his early training at McGill University, where he graduated in 1934. He proceeded to the degrees of M.Sc. in 1936 and M.D. 1938. He served in the Canadian army as a regimental medical officer and later as biochemist to No. 1 Canadian Research Laboratory, R.C.A.M.C. After the War he held an Imperial Chemical Industries Fellowship at the Department of Biochemistry in the University of Oxford, where he studied protein metabolism in relation to trauma. In 1948 he continued these studies at the Postgraduate Medical School, Univer-

sity of London. Following a year as lecturer at Guy's Hospital Medical School, he became biochemist in the Bernhard Baron Memorial Research Laboratories at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital. His research since this last appointment has been mainly upon haemolytic disease of the new-born with a particular emphasis on the metabolism of bile pigments, a topic to which he has made numerous contributions.

Development of Atomic Energy

IN a written answer in the House of Commons on March 18, Mr. Ian Harvey, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the United Kingdom was represented until the end of February on the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Authority by Sir Alec Randall, whose place had now been taken by Mr. R. D. J. Scott-Fox, with Mr. M. J. Michaels, of the Office of the Lord President of the Council (Atomic Energy), as alternate delegate. It has been decided to hold the first General Conference of the Agency in Vienna and the opening date has been provisionally fixed for August 19. A White Paper containing the text of the Statute of the International Agency was laid before Parliament on March 19 and an instrument of ratification would be deposited with the United States Government in accordance with Article XXI of the Statute as soon as possible after completion of the statutory period.

On March 20, the Minister of Supply, Mr. Aubrey Jones, confirmed that it is the Government's policy to seek a basis of understanding with the United States for a full exchange of information on nuclear energy, and an offer for the exchange of detailed information has been made to the United States. The United Kingdom has also participated in discussions with other Western European countries in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation on the construction as joint projects of various types of experimental reactors and has declared its readiness to consider participating on one of the reactor systems on which the United Kingdom is not already concentrating a major effort in its own development programme. The Government would also be ready to consider having such a reactor in the United Kingdom, if the other participating countries wished.

Agricultural Research in Britain

MR. D. HEATHCOAT-AMORY, Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, as representing the Lord President of the Council, stated in a written answer on March 18 in the House of Commons that over the six years 1950-56 Government expenditure on agricultural research has practically doubled. The amount spent on agricultural research co-ordinated by the Agricultural Research Council and in the Agricultural Department's own establishments in 1955-56 was £4,182,000, compared with £4,297,000 in 1954-55 and £2,189,000 in 1950-51.

Fuel Efficiency

THE Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Bill which Mr. G. Nabarro introduced into the House of Commons on January 30, sponsored by members of both major political parties, is intended to reduce a loss which may amount to as much as 25-50 per cent of the amount of fuel consumed for heating purposes. The Bill prohibits on and after an appointed day the erection of any new industrial building in which fuel is consumed for space heating, except in accordance with minimum standards of thermal insulation pre-